





## Legislature of North Carolina.

### SENATE.

**SATURDAY, Dec. 8.**—On motion of Mr. M'Eachin

**Resolved,** That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the Militia law, that every commanding officer of a company, shall have discretionary power as to the time of keeping his men under arms; also, as to the expediency of extending the same exemption from Military duties to all officers, as is now given to Continental Officers.

**MONDAY, Dec. 10.**—Mr. Shober, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on the petitions of John Mullwee and Abner Alexander of Mecklenburg, for pensions. Concurred in.

Mr. Parker submitted a resolution directing the Committee of Finance, to enquire into the propriety of withholding any further appropriation, for the education of Miss Blakely.

Mr. Ward submitted a resolution, which was adopted, making it the duty of the Comptroller, to take a list of all the property belonging to the State in possession of the Governor, at the expiration of each official term and file the same in his office, to take a list also of the furniture of the Capitol and file that.

**TUESDAY, Dec. 11.**—Mr. Jones from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to add all that part of the 2d Regiment of Burke Militia, south of the Catawba, to the 1st Regiment. Read the first time.

Mr. Sherrard presented the petition of Jesse Bordon of Wayne praying for a divorce, and the counter petition of his wife, praying the Legislature not to interfere in the ties of matrimony. Mr. M'Dowell, the petition of David Rogers of Buncombe, and Mr. Davidson the petition of Eliza Simons *alias* Dowling, of Mecklenburg for divorce. Referred.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Owen in the chair, on the bill for the division of Haywood County. After some time spent therein, the Committee rose and reported the bill, with an amendment to strike out the first section. Mr. Speight of Greene moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill and amendment, which carried, 33 to 29.

Mr. Pickett, from the Committee on the Treasury, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill, concerning the Public Treasurer, which was read the first time and made the order of the day for Thursday. [The bill provides in what sum, the Treasurer shall give bond—in what time, after his appointment and in what manner.]

**WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.**—Mr. Shober from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, made a report on the petition of Thomas H. Christmas of Warren, which the Senate refused to concur in. The Report concluded with a resolution, directing the Sheriff to liberate him from his prison, on condition that he give bond for \$500 for his appearance at the next Superior Court and for keeping the peace.

Mr. Speight of Greene, submitted a Resolution, which was concurred in by the Senate, that the State accept of the surrender made by G. W. Haywood, Executor of the Estate of his father, the late John Haywood and the other heirs, of the property belonging to said father, to save the State from loss, under limitations therein specified.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

**SATURDAY, Dec. 8.**—Mr. Blount moved for the appointment of a joint select Committee, to inquire into the expediency of ascertaining what quantity of surplus produce is made in each county in the State; to what market it is carried, and what the expense of going to market. The Senate refused to concur in the proposition.

**MONDAY, Dec. 10.**—Messrs. Gaston, and Hill of Wilmington were added to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Moore submitted a resolution which was negatived, directing the Governor to have the Statue of Washington placed upon wheels, to be easily moved in case of fire.

Mr. Allen presented the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe and Burke, praying for the selection of a District in which Courts of law shall be held. This petition was referred to a select committee, who subsequently reported a bill to carry into effect the object of the petition, which was read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Neil, a committee was appointed to inquire into the propriety of ascertaining by the next Legislature, the amount paid by each county, from January 1827 to January 1828, for prosecuting insolvent offenders against the State.

**TUESDAY, Dec. 11.**—Mr. Gaston presented the memorial of sundry citizens of the towns of Newbern, Washington, Plymouth, Edenton, Murfreesboro, Hertford and Elizabeth City, on the subject of improving the navigation of on about Ocracoke Inlet. In submitting this resolution, Mr. Gaston made an eloquent speech, in the course of which he ad-

duced many powerful arguments and facts to prove the necessity of the proposed improvement. It was referred to a select committee of thirteen members, and ordered to be printed. It shall appear in our next.

The bill to compel Quakers, Menonists, Dunkards, &c. to bear arms, was taken up, and, after some debate, in which Messrs. Morehead and Wheeler opposed, and Mr. Smith of Chatham, advocated it, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Morehead.

**WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.**—On motion of Mr. Fisher, the committee on Public buildings were requested to enquire into the expediency of procuring a constant supply of water for the use of the Capitol, by the process of boring or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. W. W. Stedman, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law, to prevent the education of slaves.

The bill for the more convenient administration of justice in Burke and Buncombe counties; and to reduce the number of petty musters in the year to one, were laid on the table.

Mr. Benners presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee, to enquire into the expediency of compelling Clerks of County Courts, within 20 days after the laying of any tax, to publish the rates in the Newspaper in their County, or if there be none, to post up copies in public places in the County.

## TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, DECEMBER 11.

We are compelled to omit, until tomorrow, the proceedings in Congress of yesterday. Of the new Standing Committees, which will be found below, we have room now merely to remark, that an entire chance has been made in them, and we are not now prepared to say that the change is for the better. The Committee on Manufactures is understood to be anti-tariff. In that case, Mr. Mallory, the able Chairman of the Committee, will be embarrassed with difficulties which nothing but the most determined perseverance and untiring exertions will enable him to overcome. We are satisfied he will do his duty—disagreeable as that duty must be, when opposed by a majority of the Committee with whom he acts.

The following gentlemen compose the Standing Committees of the House of Representatives, appointed by Mr. Speaker Stevenson, under the Standing Rules and Orders of the House:

**Of Elections.**—Messrs. Sloane, Anderson, Alston, Tucker of S. C. Claiborne, Phelps, Stower.

**Ways and Means.**—Randolph, McDuffee, Sprague, Verplanck, Dwight, Brent, Gilmer.

**Claims.**—Williams, M'Coy, Whittlesey, Barber of Conn. Clark of N. Y. McIntyre, Ramsay.

**Commerce.**—Cambreleng, Newton, Thompson of Geo. Gorham, Barney, Harvey, Sutherland.

**Public Lands.**—Isacks, Vinton, Whipple, Jennings, Haile, Duncan, Davis of S. C.

**Post Office and Post Roads.**—Ingham, M'Kean, Yancey, Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell.

**District of Columbia.**—Alexander, Ingersoll, Bryan, Weems, Kremer, Varnum, Allen of Va.

**Judiciary.**—P. P. Barbour, Livingston, Buchanan, Reives, Wickliffe, Kerr, Storrs.

**Revolutionary Claims.**—Wolf, Hunt, Creighton, Dickinson, Tucker of N. J. Frey, Healey.

**Public Expenditures.**—Johnson of N. Y. J. S. Barbour, Bailey, Martindale, Buck, Gale, Nuckolls.

**Private Land Claims.**—Buckner, Moore of Ala. Armstrong, Earl, Sheppard, Bates, of Missouri, Stierger.

**Manufactures.**—Mallory, Stevenson of Pa. Condict, Moore of Ken. Wright of N. Y. Stanbury, Martin.

**Indian Affairs.**—M'Lean, M'Kee, Carson, Daniel, Swann, Lumpkin, Smith of Indiana.

**Foreign Affairs.**—Everett, Taylor of N. Y. Archer, Sergeant, Drayton, Owen, Polk.

**Military Affairs.**—Hamilton, Vance, Smith of Va. Desha, Floyd of Ga. Hobbs, Orr.

**Naval Affairs.**—Hoffman, Bartlett, of N. H. Crowninshield, Carter of S. C. Miller of Pa. Dorsey, Ripley.

**Agriculture.**—Van Rensselaer, Roane, Wilson of Md. Barlow, Hallock, Merwin, Culpeper.

**Territories.**—Strong, Clarke of Ken. Sawyer, Wright of Ohio, Bunner, Lea, Coulter.

**Military Pensions.**—Burgess, Mitchell of Ten. Bates, of Mass. Lawrence, Long, Lecompt, Forward.

**Expenditures of the State Department.**—Blair, Letcher, Trezvant.

**Expenditures of the Treasury Department.**—Hall, Mitchell of Penn. Barringer.

**Expenditures of the War Department.**—Haynes, Woodcock, Turner.

**Expenditures of the Navy Department.**—Little, Lyon, Keese.

**Expenditures of the Post Office.**—Holmes, Leffler, O'Brien.

**Expenditures on Public Buildings.**—Sprigg, J. I. Wood of N. Y. Swift.

**Revisal of Unfinished Business.**—Pearce, Reed, Wilson of Pa.

**Of Accounts.**—Allen of Mass. Belden, Plant.

This being the day appointed for the election of the Standing Committees of the Senate, the Senate proceeded to their election, after the mode established last session; balloting first for the Chairman of the respective Committees, a majority being necessary to a choice; and then for the remaining four members, a plurality only being requisite to a choice. The following are the Committees chosen:

**On Foreign Relations.**—Macon, (Chairman,) Sanford, Tazewell, Bell and White.

**On Finance.**—Smith, of Maryland, (Chairman,) McLane, Smith of S. C. Parris and Branch.

**On Commerce.**—Woodbury, (Chairman,) Silsbee, Johnston of La. McLane and Williams.

**On Manufactures.**—Dickerson, (Chairman,) Knight, Ridgely, Ruggles and Barnard.

**On Agriculture.**—Branch, (Chairman,) Bateman, Bouigny, Willey and Barnard.

**On Military Affairs.**—Harrison (Chairman,) Johnson, of Ken. Benton, Chandler and Hendricks.

**On the Militia.**—Chandler, (Chairman,) Harrison, Marks, McKinley and Tyler.

**On Naval Affairs.**—Hayne, (Chairman,) Robbins, Seymour, Tazewell and Woodbury.

## Intelligence.

From Mrs. Colvins' Messenger.

The prospect of war between Russia and Turkey, unless the latter shall yet accept the ultimatum of the mediation between Turkey and Greece, ere this may have been realized; in such a crisis an authentic account of the statistic condition of the principal European powers, will be read with interest. I therefore send you a summary extracted from the most recent statements of the European statistical writers, in the concise form of paragraphs.

**Beta.**  
The surface of territory in geographical square miles of the Kingdom of France is 200,000. Her population 31 millions 600 thousand. Her revenue, reckoned in dollars, 196 millions 338 thousand. The capital of her public debt (including 10 millions for the indemnity of the emigrants) 729 millions. The number of her ships of war—19 ships of the line—31 frigates, and 10 corvettes.

The like territory and dimensions, of the Empire of Austria is 220 thousand five hundred and seventy-nine square miles. Its population 29 millions 700 thousand. Its revenue 64 millions of dollars. The capital of its public debt 466 millions of dollars. The number of its standing army 276 thousand. Its marine a few frigates and gallees.

The like territory and dimensions, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (in Europe) 99 thousand square miles. Her population 21 millions. Her revenue 252, 600. The capital of her public debts 4 billions 200 millions of dollars (including her unfunded debt.) The number of her standing army 86 thousand. The number of her ships of war, 28 three deckers, 85 two deckers, 172 frigates, 137 corvettes, 25 thousand seamen.

The like territory and dimensions of the Empire of Russia (in Europe) 1 million 463 thousand square miles: in Asia 5 millions 697 thousand square miles. Her population (in Asia) 4 millions. Her revenue 62 millions of dollars. The capital of her public debt, 268 thousand. The number of her standing army 740 thousand. The number of her ships of war, 30 ships of the line, 20 frigates, 1 corvette, 38 thousand seamen.

Portugal seems to have fallen again under strong government, and indeed to be incapable of enjoying any other. The administration have acted already upon the following doctrine, proclaimed in the official gazette of Lisbon on the 25th ult.

**Nat. Gaz.**  
"Every one has an opportunity to convince himself that it is not by its own efforts that the policy of Portugal can suffer changes; that no European Power can now depart, in essential points, from the policy adopted by the other Powers, without disastrous consequences. The conviction of this truth renders especially necessary at this moment the practice of that fundamental maxim in which public tranquillity is founded, namely, that the subjects have to do nothing but to obey, uniting in sincere affection, avoiding private offences, allaying all the fury of parties, despising odious appellations which perpetuate and inflame them, and confiding in the wisdom and prudence of Government, whose business it is to consider and direct whatever is most suitable to the People."

We have been politely favored by a friend with the following information from Colombia which he received by the way of St. Thomas. In Cumana there have been some disturbances of a serious character. A faction, headed by a mulatto named Ledro Cormado, had pro-

ceeded to Cumana, plundered this village, and killed the commandant, but having by this means discovered themselves, they were, by the exertions of the inhabitants of Cumana, pursued and dispersed in such a manner as to preclude all possibility of another similar attempt. There appeared to have been for some time previous, an understanding between the ill-disposed in the different parts of the province and the fears of the inhabitants were so much excited, that Col. Diego de Vallenilla was appointed Commander General to visit the different villages in order to inspire confidence among the people, by his character and example. A Cumana paper of October 15, has a long account of the affair, and mentions among the sufferers the distinguished Col. Montes, who was surprised by some of the factious, who entertained towards him feelings of personal hostility & murdered within twelve miles of Cumana.

From the same source we learn, that the country remained after the suppression of the above mentioned rebellion, in a state of perfect tranquillity, and nothing further is apprehended, as Bolivar seems to have a desire to unite all hearts in the cause of their country; and his influence is so great that there remains no doubt of his success.

It appears that the conspiracy in favor of Ferdinand, which was some time ago discovered and suppressed in Caracas, was connected with the rebellion of Cumana.

**Balt. Gaz.**

**Lower Canada.**—In the Montreal and Quebec papers we find the Proclamation of Lord Dalhousie, proroguing in the King's name the Parliament of the Province until the 3d January next. This step has been taken owing to the House persisting in the choice of a Speaker, whom the Governor refused to confirm. The Montreal Courant, in speaking of the affair, says, although such an event was expected by most persons here, yet the country has to deplore the existence of a state of affairs, from which there is no prospect of its being relieved short of the interposition of the mother government. The right of the Governor to reject a Speaker chosen by the Assembly is denied and will be maintained.

The brig of war King's Fisher, sailed for Quebec, on 29th Nov. having on board the Hon. Colonel Ramsey, brother to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, who, it is understood, is charged with despatches to the British Government. It is said that the period of her sailing was delayed in order that she might carry home to England the result of the meeting of Parliament.

The Gazette notices a rumour which has gained some currency here since the news of the prorogation arrived, that a delegation of six Members of Assembly are to proceed immediately to England, with a formal complaint against Lord Dalhousie. We know not whether there be any truth in this rumour, but think it not at all unlikely. The Delegation is said to comprise Messrs. Viger, Cavillier, and Vallieres.

### FROM EUROPE.

English accounts to the 3d ult. have been received by the Manchester at New York. Nothing certain had been heard from Greece or Turkey.

Spain continues in a state of great agitation, and the loyal rebels are fighting and sometimes beating the royal troops sent to quell them.

The last despatches from Vienna represent that the negotiations for the return of Don Miguel to Lisbon were proceeding satisfactorily. The Infant is to visit London in his way to Portugal.

The last of the Steam Boats constructed in London for the Greeks, was accidentally burnt in the river Thames, and the previous one, the Enterprize, is said in the Times to have foundered at sea. A most singular fatality seems to have attended the efforts in foreign countries in aid of the unhappy Greeks.

The Gazette of Tuesday, 3d Oct. contained an order of his Majesty in Council, permitting vessels of the U. States to enter ports of the Bahama Islands, in ballast, for the purpose of exporting thence fruit and salt, the produce of those Islands.

### NAVAL.

**Norfolk, Dec. 8.**—The U. S. Ship *Hornet*, Capt. Claxton, having on board \$300,000 in specie, sailed from Tampico 10th ult. for New York, via Havana—was since spoken off Cape Antonio.

The U. S. ship *Warren*, Capt. Kearney, sailed from Smyrna 25th Sept. having a number of American vessels under convoy, and parted with them off Malta.

The U. S. ship *Lexington*, Capt. Booth, had also sailed from Smyrna, in pursuit of a piratical vessel that had committed depredations on the brig *Cherub* of Boston.

### THE DELAWARE 74.

This splendid ship, believed to be the largest afloat, in our Navy, and if equalled, certainly not excelled in point of beauty, by any ship of her class, was yesterday towed down to Hampton Roads, from her anchorage near Fort Nelson, by the Steam boats Virginia capt. Ferguson, and Norfolk, capt. Young.

The Delaware was launched from the Navy Yard at Gosport, in October, 1820, and has not until the present time, been

fitted for sea. As a model of naval architecture she has, in our judgment, no superior, and does infinite credit to her able constructor. The style in which she is fitted up, is alike creditable to the good taste which directed, and the skill which executed her interior arrangements, for the accommodation of her officers and crew.

The Delaware is destined for the Mediterranean station, and is at present commanded by Capt. John Downes. She may be expected to sail in about two months.

**New Orleans, Nov. 10.**—We heard of a circumstance yesterday, which is of a nature to rouse the vigilance of the constituted authorities of our state. A black woman returned to her master in this city, after an absence of sixteen years. By her account, it appears that there is a negro settlement about eight miles to the north of this city, between the Gentilly road and lake Pontchartrain. The spot where these negroes have located themselves, is situated in what is usually called the *Trembling Prairies*, in this country. Similar to the Oasis of the Great Deserts, a piece of firm soil has been found, to which the approach is cut off by swamps resembling quicksands in their nature, as they are sure to swallow up the inexperienced hunter who ventures within their vortex. It appears that several blacks having discovered the means of passing those morasses, have sought for and fixed their homes on those small tracts of firm ground which are here and there discovered in their centre. The camp from which the aforesaid negress came is said to exceed fifty or sixty souls, who regularly plant corn, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables, and raise hogs and poultry. Some, no doubt, occasionally resort to fishing, but the object of their excursions generally, is to pillage by night in the environs of this city.

It is believed that the uncommon dryness of the present year has made those retreats attainable, by a little perseverance and ingenuity; and we are told there is another camp about the head of the bayou Bienville. Policy imperiously calls for a thorough search, and the destruction of such retreats, wherever found to exist.

### From Niles' Weekly Register.

The "colonization project," as it used to be called, though it may yet have any sensible effect in reducing the number of our colored population, has many and strong claims upon our feelings. The difficulties and disasters which attended the first establishment of the colony, (such as occurred in our own country and happened to our fathers,) are rapidly increasing, and its future prospects are of the most pleasant and encouraging character. No doubt remains on our minds but that the foundation of a powerful nation has been laid—and that a great amelioration in the condition of the neighboring parts of Africa will follow. To us, it will become important as a place of trade, and, indeed, it now has considerable commerce—but most interesting as an asylum for those of our colored population who may be disposed to aim at the rank of men, by emigration to the land of their ancestors, and as affording a facility for the emancipation of slaves by their masters, which, without it, could not exist. None of the States willingly receive liberated slaves—their color prevents their admission into society; they remain without hope of throwing off their caste; but to Liberia they can be sent with every reasonable expectation that they may be happy, if willing to labor, and careful in the management of their affairs.

**Appealing from Justice.**—The Ontario Repository informs us, that of 21 causes which came before the Court, at its late session in that county, 17 were cases of appeals from Justices' courts. This reminds us of a certain noted Justice of Peace, who had his courts all over the county, and who boasted that he made more business for the Superior Courts than all other causes put together.—This famous magistrate, besides doing justice on so large a scale, always gave judgment in favor of the plaintiff. On being asked the reason for this wonderful uniformity in his decisions, he replied: "The plaintiff certainly would not have brought his action, if so be supposing it had not been a just one."—We shall see now whether the people in N. York will do themselves justice by electing their own Justices, agreeably to the new law.

**Rerkshire American.**

In a late trial at New York, where a jury was impanelled, the Court sentenced the counsel for the defendant to pay the Jury.—This is similar to a case recorded in Knickerbocker, which was decided by the Justice in the following manner:—he first weighed the account of the plaintiff, and the books containing the law on his side, and then those of the defendant; and finding them of equal weight, sentenced the Constable who served the writ to pay the cost.

**Am. Advocate.**

WM. B. GILES has been re-elected Governor of Virginia. There was no opposition, but 57 scattering votes.



# The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1827.

FOR THE CATAWBA JOURNAL.

## GUBERNATORIAL LOGIC.

"The alteration of the tariff contemplated by the woollens bill, would, from late circumstances, seem to invite peculiar and prompt attention." These "late circumstances" being, that "a highly respectable portion of the talent, learning and experience of an adjoining state has been exerted against it," therefore, "whatsoever is, in their conception," "so interesting to us, cannot surely be matter of indifference to us;" therefore, "the dignity and interest of the state alike require that N. Carolina should not be silent." The wished for result of all this casuistic reasoning is, that therefore, the once dignified and independent State of North Carolina, foremost in bursting the chains of British oppression and proclaiming our Independence, must now sail in the wake of our political vessel decked alone with the colours of our sister republics; and feel it our highest "dignity" and truest "interest," to follow some political meteor, right or wrong, because it warns us with its approximating fervour and dazzles us with its brilliant conceptions.

It was not always so with N. Carolina and never so with Mecklenburg. We, as a State and particularly as a County, were the pioneers of American independence. We judged, decided and acted for ourselves;—assumed the high responsibility of our own sentiments;—rose above dictation from every quarter;—pursued our true "dignity" and real "interest," with such undeviating firmness, that Lord Cornwallis, on retiring from Charlotte, declared, "that he left this cursed horned nest to their own destruction—that they were a non-descript of the human race,—neither to be conciliated by favours, diverted from their absurd object by stratagem, nor awed to submission by power." And I trust we yet think for ourselves and feel that moral and political "dignity and interest" resulting in fruit and retrospection.

20th MAY, 1775.

This declaration was made in presence of John Patterson, better known by the appellation of Old Master Patterson, who took protection, the better to communicate information to Gen. Davidson and Maj. Davis; through whom every excursion and every movement of Cornwallis was immediately conveyed to them.

The Senate of South-Carolina have passed a series of resolutions, with only one dissenting voice, declaring the tariff laws, so far as they are intended to protect manufactures, unconstitutional, as also the construction of roads and canals, with or without the consent of the states, within whose limits they are made. Although grave legislators, by their votes, may sanction the absurdity of the unconstitutionality of protecting American industry, it is too ridiculous to be imposed on the good sense of the community. It is too late in the day to gull the public in this manner; and South-Carolina will either have to retrace her steps, and come into the good old path trod by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, indeed, by all our Presidents, or she will soon be left alone. Virginia is deserting her on one side, and Georgia on the other; and North Carolina is not with her. The prediction of the Telescope, therefore, that the Report of Dr. Ramsay, accompanying the above-mentioned resolutions, will by and by become the text book of the South, will most assuredly fail. The South will not apply to the Columbia Committee to expound the constitution; for should they need any farther exposition than their own discernment and good sense may afford them, they will have recourse not to the prejudiced, if not stripping politicians of Columbia, but to the fathers and founders of the constitution, from whom they will receive true constitutional doctrines, and imbibe pure American sentiments. The prediction that an evanescent report, like that of the Columbia committee, will become the text book of several millions of intelligent and thinking citizens, is ridiculous enough.

Col. Robards, of Granville, has been elected Treasurer of the State. The East go for the whole; and it would be an unexampled stretch of liberality in them, to give an important office to a western man. The West might as well save themselves the trouble of electing members to represent them in the General Assembly; for they have no power to promote the interests of their constituents. Let the East, then, as they unjustly retain the powers which belong only to the majority, with all the honors, bear also all the burdens of the State. Representation and taxation should go together.

**THE LEGISLATURE.**—Very little business, except of a private and local character, has as yet been done; and nothing of importance, we apprehend, will be accomplished. Indeed, the condition of the Treasury is such, that no measure of consequence, requiring an appropriation, can well be expected from the present Legislature. An adjournment, it is expected, will not take place before New Year.

**Virginia.**—We notice in the opposition papers, frequent accounts of votes taken at musters, &c. in Virginia, in which the Hero is represented as triumphant. These are palpable deceptions, against which the friends of the Administration should be guarded. None but freeholders vote in Virginia; the votes at company and regimental musters, therefore, which

show a majority for Jackson, are of little worth, as indications of the sentiments of those who are entitled to vote. Those who are most clamorous for the General in Virginia, will, for the most part, be unable to add a single unit to his strength, when the day of trial comes.

On Saturday last, Cadwallader Jones, James McKay and Andrew Joiner, were elected Members of the Board of Internal Improvements for the ensuing year.

On the same day, the following gentlemen were elected Councillors of State, viz: Gideon Alston, William Blackledge, Geo. W. Jeffreys, Meshack Franklin, William B. Lockhart and Isaac T. Avery. One remains yet to be elected. Register, 18th inst.

## MANUFACTURES IN GEORGIA.

We copy the following editorial remarks from the Georgia Journal, a paper possessing as extensive a circulation as any in the Southern States, and commanding an influence, inferior to no other paper in Georgia. The subject is one in which South-Carolina is equally interested with Georgia.

We copy the article to shew the ideas of our neighbors on this matter.

Chas. Courier.

"A memorial of an important character was laid before the Legislature, on Tuesday last. It came from Mr. John Schley, of Louisville, and asks the assistance of the Legislature, for the purpose of establishing manufactures in this State, so as to ascertain whether slave labor can be profitably employed in the manufacture of coarse woollen and cotton goods. This is an important matter to Georgia. In Virginia, measures have been adopted for the same purpose. And at first view it would seem that, in both States, they must be successful. For, even under the most unfavorable circumstances, it would seem that we ought to be able to manufacture these goods on better terms here, than to send the raw material to the North, have it converted into cloth there, and then pay for the transportation of it back again for our consumption.

"One of the Editors of this paper had an opportunity, last summer, of visiting many of the Northern manufacturing establishments. From what he saw, he is fully convinced that there will be found, in our slave population, quite a sufficient degree of skill, to enable them to attend to the operation of manufacturing cotton and woollen goods. He became convinced of another fact—that it is quite useless to attempt to oppose, in the usual way of remonstrance, &c. before Congress, the importunities of the Northern manufacturers, for protection. There is an amount of capital and intellect engaged in that business, in the Northern States, which bids defiance to our remonstrances. We of the South have nothing left, but to enter on the same business with spirit, and prosecute it with industry—thus supplying ourselves at home, with articles for our use, for which we would, otherwise, have to pay at an exorbitant rate."

**The Presidency.**—The Jackson papers are taking the advantage of the partial success they have met with in New York, to create an impression that his election to the Presidency is certain; hoping thereby to divide the friends of the Administration, and to throw them into confusion. But, so far from its producing such an effect, it ought to incite them to greater union and activity. The chances of success are decidedly in their favor, and by union and perseverance they may save the country from the odium of elevating a mere military man to the highest civil office in the Government. The papers from all parts of New-York assert, that the late election is not at all indicative of the state of feeling on the Presidential question; that, in many counties, the opinions of the members, who are now claimed as Jacksonians, were not known previous to the election, and that a great majority of the people are for the Administration. In the city it is admitted that there is probably a majority for Jackson.

Let us then look a little at the probabilities. The only States which can be claimed for the respective candidates with any considerable degree of certainty, with the number of votes they give, are arranged in the following table:

| Adams.               | Jackson.          |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| Six N. E. States, 51 | Pennsylvania 28   |
| New-Jersey, 8        | North-Carolina 15 |
| Delaware, 3          | South-Carolina 11 |
| Maryland, 9          | Georgia 9         |
| Ohio, 16             | Tennessee 14      |
| Indiana, 5           | Alabama 5         |
| Illinois, 3          | Mississippi 8     |
| Kentucky, 9          |                   |
| Louisiana, 5         | 82                |

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 109          |             |
| New York, 36 | Maryland, 9 |
| Virginia, 24 | Kentucky, 9 |
| Missouri, 3  |             |
| 70           |             |

Of the votes put down as doubtful the three in Missouri will probably be for Adams. New-York will be divided. Not more we are confident, than ten of the votes of that State will be for Jackson. The remainder will be more than sufficient to elect Adams without any others on the

doubtful list. But the chance of the vote of Virginia being given for Mr. Adams, is greater than the probability of Jackson's having more than ten votes in New York. Under whatever aspect, therefore, we may view it, there is sufficient reason for perseverance, in the confident belief that the good cause will finally be crowned with success. Spy.

On Tuesday, the Committee appointed to investigate the situation of the Treasury, made a minute and elaborate report, confirming but too truly, the rumours which have been in circulation for some days past, of a great deficiency in the funds of the State. The Committee state, this deficiency to be 98,600 dollars, but they are unable, after the most laborious investigation, in any way to account for it. We cannot pretend to do so. It is a mysterious matter, which time may, and we hope will, elucidate. The report, long as it is, shall be given to our readers, for we know the intense interest which is felt throughout the State, on the subject. We will endeavour to commence it in our next. Register.

Two remarkable incidents, the antipodes of each other, have occurred in the concern of the New York Enquirer. Mr. Noah was married on Wednesday; and the same day Mr. Graham, the Assistant Editor of the Enquirer, was killed in a duel. Having lost his active partner in the morning, the Major supplied the vacancy by taking a sleeping partner in the evening. [Nat. Journal.

The Wilmington, (N. C.) Recorder, of the 5th inst. in alluding to the late Administration meeting held in Newbern, in that state, uses the following expressive language:—"We cannot, we confess, behold the rising commotion in our sister town, without somewhat of enthusiastic feeling. Conspicuous and distinguished by the formidable array of talents, which she sets forth to our view, Newbern must be considered as the head quarters of the forces of the Administration, in North Carolina. Since the epoch of the revolutionary struggle, there has not been, in that town, or at any other rallying point, in this State, such a confederacy of assembled merit, intellect, learning and wealth, as were marshalled into a Committee at the late Meeting."

There are over 3,000 licensed grog shops in New York City, where a man may get high for three cents, quite merry for 6, and dead drunk for 8 cents.

A French paper relates that some sailors have been taken from a desert island on the South American coast, where they had lived three years. The place is not mentioned, nor the vessel in which they suffered shipwreck. They lived on game and fish, and built a tower about eighty feet in height, to look out for passing ships. They were relieved by a Swedish vessel, towards the close of last year. Before leaving the island, they took care to repair their tower, and to supply it with some provisions, obtained from their deliverers, for the benefit of any unfortunate sailors who may suffer a similar misfortune.

It is said to be a matter of no consequence whether A. or B. or any other letter, begins the name of the President of the United States. However true this may be, we wish to see A continued at the head of the alphabet. Among the "signs of the times," is this not as good as the most of them, that our favourite candidate's name commences with the first in the catalogue of letters? May he continue first in the confidence of his country. Georgia Cou.

**Matrimonial Consolation.**—A younger brother had espoused an old and ill-tempered wife, but extremely rich. He used to say—"whenever I find my temper giving way, I retire to my closet, and console myself by reading her marriage settlement."

**Law Decision in 1668.**—The Hampshire (Mass.) Gazette, in a sketch of the early history of Hadley and Hatfield, relates the following circumstance, as having occurred in the former township 156 years ago:—"In the year 1668, Samuel, son of Timothy Nash, was thrown from a horse and killed. A jury of inquest was summoned, whose verdict was as follows: 'The said Samuel was sent to the meadow by his father, with a piece of rope, to bring up the mare. He fastened one end of the rope about the mare's neck, and tied the other end about his waist. As he was riding from the meadow in this manner, William Goodwin's dog came out, ran after the mare and frightened her.—She threw the boy, and dragged him more than 40 rods, over a fence, and through a gate into his father's yard. He died immediately.' At the next County Court, Mr. Nash complained of Mr. Goodwin, for keeping such a dog. The court, after hearing the testimony, decided, that Mr. Goodwin was blameworthy for keeping a dog which was in the habit of running after people, and that Mr. Nash was also blameworthy for letting his son go to fetch the mare with such mean tack-

ling.' They, therefore, ordered them to pay 10 shillings each, for court charges!

The National Intelligencer has published in contiguous columns, extracts from the late messages of governors Giles and Shultz (of Pennsylvania) touching our federal policy; with some very pointed remarks of the editors to the disadvantage of the former gentleman. Governor Shultz goes for the Tariff, and Internal Improvements; and in these views, it were madness to assert that nine tenths of Pennsylvania are not heartily with him. And yet Virginia and Pennsylvania are tugging together to elect General Jackson. Either the one or the other of us will be "confoundedly" duped in this business. If contrary to all human calculation, it should be the will of Providence to scourge us by giving triumph to the military man, we predict that in less than twelve months the whole fabric of opposition will crumble to pieces. It is impossible that a party, held together only by the single cement of personal hatred to Adams and Clay, can last long. If it can, the most extraordinary phenomena in the moral and political history of man, will have become but ordinary and common place occurrences. Whig.

The Enquirer says, "The flying squad of the administration are now shifting their batteries to the south of us. Finding the Old Dominion impregnable to all their attacks or sappings, a demonstration is making against North Carolina." We should like to understand the meaning of this language. Is it meant that there can be no free, unbiased sentiment expressed against General Jackson? Are all who dare to express themselves in favor of Mr. Adams against the Enquirer's candidate, necessarily the mean servile tools of the administration? Is there no honesty or independence except among the Jackson party? We hope the Enquirer will explain. We know hundreds of honorable, high minded men who sincerely prefer Mr. Adams—much more sincerely, we believe, than the Enquirer prefers Gen. Jackson. What do the gentlemen mean by the "flying squad of the administration?"—Where are they? We should like to see, feel, touch or hear them. The Enquirer is wonderfully incredulous if you talk about a Richmond junto; but its vision is singularly expanded, when it dreams of "flying squads" marching over the country, "horse, foot and dragons," to make demonstrations on the people. Richmond Whig.

**Composition.**—The following is an address delivered by the manager of a small theatre in Ireland.—There were only three persons in the house.—"Ladies and Gentlemen—As there is nobody here, I'll dismiss you all; the performances of this night will not be performed; but the performances of this night will be repeated to-morrow evening."

**Quantity and Quality.**—A Marquis said to a financier—"I would have you to know that I am a man of quality." "And I," replied the financier, "am a man of quantity."

According to the late census, there are more than thirty thousand alien inhabitants in the city of New York.

## MARRIED.

In Lincoln county, at the Seat of Mr. John Hayes, by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, Captain WILLIAM M. GAJER, of this county, to Miss MINERVA HAYES, of Lincoln county.

## DIED.

On the 7th November, Mrs. Mary Whiteside, in the 70th year of her age. The deceased gave testimony to the truth of the Gospel, by an exemplary life, and comfort in death.

## Factorage and Commission

**BUSINESS IN CHARLESTON.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues the above line of business at his old stand on Edmondson's Wharf, where he is prepared to attend to the sale of produce committed to his care, upon which liberal advances will at all times be made; or to the execution of orders for GOODS.

Wm. J. Wilson, Esq. or in his absence, the agent of the STEAM BOATS, Joseph H. Townes, will receive and forward, without delay, all Cottons consigned to me by the way of Cheraw, and will be prepared to make advances on such consignments, if required.

HENRY W. CONNER.  
Charleston, Nov. 1, 1827.—Smt173.  
The Editor of the Western Carolinian will insert this advertisement for three months, and forward his account to me in Charleston.

## Land for Sale.

ON the 21st day of January next, viz: on the 3d Monday of said month, at the Court House in Charlotte, I will sell to the highest bidder, by an order from the Court of Equity, the plantation on which David Johnson, deceased, formerly lived, adjoining the lands of William Johnson, Samuel Johnson, Matthew Bain and Wm. McComb, and of others; containing, by estimation, 275 acres. Three hundred dollars of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale; on the balance, a credit of 12 months will be given, by the purchaser giving bond and satisfactory security.

D. R. DUNLAP, G. M. E.  
Dec. 14, 1827.—6163—pr. adv. 32.

## Commissioner's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Thursday, the 10th day of January next, the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, will sell before the Court-House door, between the hours of ten and twelve o'clock, all the unsold lots within the bounds of said town.

R. I. DINKINS, C. B. C.  
Dec. 22, 1827.—2163.

## Notice.

THOSE indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, will please call and settle immediately, as no indulgence can be given. HIDES will not be taken in discount of debts made in leather and harness, sold entirely for CASH; or dry hides, at 12½ cents per lb. will be received in hand.

JAMES T. ASBURY.  
December 17, 1827.—2163.

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

THAT valuable plantation formerly owned by Samuel Smith, Jr. lying on big Sugar Creek, opposite the former residence of Mr. Richard Springs, in the Indian Land. The cleared upland, of which there are about SIXTY ACRES, is nearly all fresh and well adapted to the cultivation of Cotton and Corn. The low ground is rich and well suited to Corn or small grain. On the premises are all the necessary outbuildings, for the comfortable residence of a family. To purchasers, I will make the terms very easy, or I would rent it on the usual terms, or lease it for a term of time. JOHN IRWIN.  
Charlotte, Dec. 8, 1827.—3162r.

## NOTICE.

I WILL sell, on a credit of twelve months, at the late residence of Daniel Gallant, deceased, on Thursday and Friday, the 27th and 28th days of this month, all the personal property of said deceased, viz:

1500 Bushels Corn,  
11000 or 12000 weight of seed Cotton,  
150 bushels of Rye,  
50 or 60 bushels of Wheat,  
A large quantity of Fodder and Oats,  
9 head of Horses, and Cattle and Hogs,  
1 Road Wagon, one fine Gig,  
1 set Blacksmith's Tools, 2 Cotton Gings,  
1 Threshing Machine, one Cob Mill,  
1 Eight day metal Clock,  
1 set elegant Mahogany Tables,  
1 do do Sideboard,  
1 large map of the U. States,  
A number of valuable Books,  
7 first rate Beds and Furniture,  
1 fine toned Piano Forte.

Together with many other articles. At the same time I will hire, for the term of one year, a number of valuable negroes.

WASHINGTON MORRISON, Executor.  
Dec. 3, 1827.—3162.

N. B. At the same time will be rented, for one year, all the lands of Daniel Gallant, deceased, except the plantation on which he resided at the time of his death.

NANCY GALLANT.  
JOHN GALLANT.

## Charlotte Female Academy.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that the exercises of this Institution, under the direction of his lady, with suitable assistance, will be resumed on the first day of January, 1828, and continue until the first of August, including a term of seven months.

He flatters himself that the long experience of Mrs. Cottrell in the teaching and management of young ladies, and the general satisfaction she has given, will continue to her a liberal share of public patronage.

## Prices of Tuition.

LITERATURE, for the above-mentioned term, \$14  
ORNAMENTAL BRANCHES, 14  
MUSIC, on the Piano Forte, 28  
One half payable in advance, the balance at the end of the session.

One dollar deposit money will be required of each student, to defray the expense of fire wood for the use of the school and to keep the windows, &c. in repair.

A few young ladies can be boarded in the Academy, on reasonable terms; and merchantable produce, at current prices, will be received in payment for boarding.

4162 THOS. COTTRELL.

## EDUCATION.

THE subscriber will resume the exercises of his PRIVATE MALE ACADEMY, on the first Monday in January next. The first session will continue until the 1st of August, at the rate of ten dollars for five months, as heretofore, payable in advance.

BENJ. COTTRELL.

N. B.—Fifty cents from each student, in addition, for fire wood. 4163

## Notice.

AT a late meeting of the Lincoln Cotton Manufacturing Company, they agreed to sell yarn and cloth in future, at the following rates; but reserving unto themselves the privilege of raising or falling, as circumstances may justify. They now offer to sell at the following prices, for cash, or produce at cash prices, viz:

Cotton Yarn Nos. 5 & 6, 32½ cts. per lb.  
7 & 8, 33 cts. per lb.  
9 & 10, 37½ cts. per lb.  
11, 42½ cts. per lb.  
12, 47½ cts. per lb.  
13, 52½ cts. per lb.

Any quantity of yarn under 5 lbs. of Nos. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, they will sell at 37½ cents per lb. They also propose to sell Cloth by the bolt, made of yarn No. 9, about 700, and one yard wide, at 20 cents per yard; any quantity under a bolt, at 25 cents per yard. Every 2½ yards of the cloth will generally weigh a pound.

They likewise offer the following prices for produce, in the way of an exchange, viz:—

Corn, per bush. 43½  
Flaxseed, do. 62½  
Wheat, do. 100  
Picked cotton, 1st qual. 8 cts. Seed do. 2c.  
Lard, 9 cts. per lb. Beeswax, 23

But should any person wish to trade at the former prices, they will still continue to allow 3 cts. per lb. for seed cotton, and 11 cents per lb. for picked cotton, and sell yarn and cloth as formerly. These are the prices that they will give at the factory.

JAS. DIVINGS.

Dec. 1, 1827.—2162r

## Entry Takers' Warrants.

For sale, at the office.



## POETRY.

### TIME.

Time grows not old with length of years;  
Changes he brings, but changes not,  
New-born each moment he appears;  
We run our race and are forgot.

Stars in perennial rounds return;  
As from eternity they came,  
And to eternity might burn;  
We are not for one hour the same.

Spring flowers renew their wild perfume,  
But ere a second Spring they fly;  
Our life is longer than their bloom,  
Our bloom is sweeter, yet—we die.

Yes, stars, like flowers, have but their day,  
And Time, like stars, shall cease to roll;  
We have what never can decay,  
A living and immortal soul!

Lord God! when Time shall end his flight,  
Stars, set, and flowers revive no more,  
May we behold thy face in light,  
Thy love in Christ may we adore.

## Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

From the Boston Patriot.

Of the Good and the Evil Spirit:—Or the  
TOPAZ and EBONY.

An infinite deal of nonsense has been uttered in certain opposition papers, concerning the President's neat toast given at Baltimore, at the dinner of the Cincinnati. We mean that of the EBONY and TOPAZ as emblems of Good and Evil. Let the gainsayers bray as long and as loud as they can, we stand ready to defend the patriotism, dignity, and classical elegance of the sentiment in question, whatever the little nibblers may say in New York, or our more silly ones here, we stand ready to maintain, not only the justness and humanity of the principle of it, but the correctness of the typical designation, allusive picture or symbolization of the ideas. We know that the sentiment will stand the test of the closest criticism, and set ridicule at defiance; and we challenge the whole drove to the contest.

Let us glance at the occasion which gave birth to it, and its circumstances. The President had been invited by some of the principal American officers, most active on the memorable invasion of Baltimore by a large land and naval force conducted by the British General Ross, the incendiary, or legalized firebrand who burnt the superb capitol, navy yard, and national Library and records at the city of Washington; and had approached the rich city of Baltimore to plunder and destroy it also. The President had been shewn the harbor, and the forts that so bravely repulsed the British men of war; and the spot where Ross landed, the course of the enemy's march, the position of our own troops—the battle ground, and the place where the English General, in his *Ebon*-car of war, met the reward of his rashness, from a *Topaz*-directed rifle in the hands of an obscure militia man; which fatal shot, (with wonder he it spoken!) put an end at once, to the invasion, by disconcerting the whole plan, known it would seem only to the commander in chief, occasioning the assailing army suddenly to retrace their steps, and crowe in haste to their ships, and directly after to quit the coast of Maryland forever!

It was, take it altogether, a most striking event in military history; rather more extraordinary than the precipitate flight of his Royal Highness the Duke of York from the coast of Holland; and the several flights of the British in their attempts on the coast of France. The incident was truly marvellous in our eyes, that a single bullet should instantly occasion the total relinquishment of a formidable enterprise against a rich city, the disconcertion of a well appointed army, conducted, as some believed, by able officers. We in New-England viewed it, as doubtless did the President, a singular event from the hands of a merciful Providence, who thus saved the lives of thousands, as well as the city and all its wealth, by the sacrifice of the life of one man! Is there another instance on record where the death of an individual effectuated so much?—or gave occasion for so much rational joy, thanksgiving and national congratulation? If there be, let the braying and barking tribes, the revilers of the President, point it out. But,—“Ah!” says the New York Tory editor,—the Post with his thick skull cap,—the man who is for reducing every thing to his own ideas,—that standard of littleness,—that mint of falsity,—“Ah! but the lamented victim was a British General,—a young British General,—of a most respectable character and family in En-

As fell General Wolfe, near Quebec. See Captain Knox's history of the British Campaign in Canada.

land.” Spirits of the New York prison ships! Ghosts of Hains, and of Huddy! come forth, in all your black marked gones of suffocation, and stare these wretches in the face! these creeping things in whom the lack of strength is made up in venom;—miscreants prowling about our dwellings, and skulking in the darkness of night, to attack the honest and the honorable, should the needed repose of wearied nature ever put them, for a moment, off their guard.

But, to return to the derided emblems. A more natural, a more humane, a more christian-like sentiment could not have arisen in the breast of patriotism and philanthropy, than that which tended to celebrate the preservation of thousands from death, wounds, and captivity by the sacrifice of only one officer, unless the aristocratically tinged editor of a certain paper actually considers the life of a British General of more value than the lives, limbs and liberty of a thousand “red coats” on one side, and as many Americans on the other.

Had a single Russian soldier, from before the walls of Moscow, sped a ball thro' the heart of Napoleon, and thereby saved that rich and venerable city from destruction, and his own fellow-soldiers from death, wounds and captivity, would not his Emperor Alexander have loaded the patriotic soldier with riches, and coveyed him and his family forever, with honours?—Yet shall the Chief Magistrate of the Union be scoffed at for expressing a similar sentiment, mixed with the religious idea of a guardian Providence counteracting Evil with Good, in favour of a humane and moral people. The only instance resembling that at Baltimore, on record, is the discomfiture and repulse, in one night, of the Assyrian army before Jerusalem, under Sennacherib: Yet had the New-England President alluded to that instance in the holy history certain newspapers in the South, and one or two in the North, would have straightway denominated it puritanical cant: so ready are the scoffers to deride even the Bible, whenever its *Topaz* light and truth favors the man whom the majority of the people delight to honor. Mr. Adams rather chose to clothe his pure American sentiment in the light and beautiful drapery of allegory, as most proper for the festive occasion, and because it would be clearly understood by every belles lettres scholar in France, England and America. In the malignant notice of the sentiment in two papers in this city, it is not knowledge ridiculing bad taste; but it is ignorance, sheer ignorance speaking evil of the things it knows not. It is folly and madness throwing mud at a beautiful Grecian statue. The brave sons of Cincinnati at the festive board in the “monumental city” both understood and felt the beautiful allegory. It was addressed to them, and not to the bungling caterers of sentiment and taste, who emit the opposition newspapers. As it regards them, all facts and arguments enforced by classical allusions, would be what Dean Swift aptly calls “chopping a block with a Razor.”

We are actually ashamed that English editors of newspapers who are generally, nay, almost always, scholars, gentlemen and persons of taste, should see such indications of the want of education and moral culture in our Gazettes and Journals. To explain bright traits of learning, and pregnant expressions of genius is to debase them. It is like holding a candle to see the Sun. However, for the benefit of boys and girls at school, and for the gratification of their parents, we will remark, without saying a word on the *Ebon* throne of Death, and of the Prince of darkness, that the *Topaz* is very celebrated among precious stones for its real and supposed qualities and properties. It is celebrated in the oldest book we have. Moses gave it a high rank in the breastplate, or *Urim* and *Thummim* of Aaron, the splendid oracle of the twelve tribes of Israel. It was the second jewel in the first row of precious stones in the sacred breastplate of the Hebrew priesthood, and had the name of *Issachair* upon it, so that when personages of that tribe consulted the splendid oracle, it was tested, and the event indicated by the *Topaz* alone; and when those of the tribe of *Simeon* applied for a response, the oracular jewel of that tribe was the *Sapphire*, and so on throughout the twelve precious stones in the *Urim* and *Thummim*. But among the ancient Jews and Heathens none had the celebrity of the *Topaz* for its wonderful real, or supposed qualities and properties. The whole assemblage of precious stones in the pectoral of the Jewish high priest meant light and perfection, or as some translate it, the manifestation of Truth. It is possible that the President may have presumed too much on the knowledge

of his audience; but he had a right to suppose that some of them knew what the *Jewel* meant. The preciousness of certain highly valuable minerals has given rise to numerous figures in the metaphorical language of the East; some of which have been adopted and expanded by the most ingenious modern writers, both in poetry and prose. Among them *Fenelon* and *Voltaire* stand pre-eminent. The doctrine of Good counteracting Evil in the moral government of the world is conspicuous throughout the Old Testament. It shines in almost every page of *Plato*. It is alluded to in *Telamachus*, recognized by *Johnson*, *Addison* and *Jennings*, and believed in by the most rational Christians every where. We ourselves, in this new world, have seen marks of its alternate operation from the first settlement of the country—“good counteracting ill, and gladness woe.” We saw it in our early defeats on the borders of Lake Champlain, and in the subsequent defeat and capture of *Burgoyne*: We saw it in the Jerseys, and General Green repeatedly experienced it in the South. We experienced it in the treason of *Arnold*, and the subsequent execution of *Andre*. *Yorktown* afforded a glorious instance of it, yet not equal to that at Baltimore. “The seeming evil still educing good,” was conspicuous throughout the reign of George the 3d down to 1782, in all the affairs of America—and in the last war on Lake Erie, and on Champlain, and was acknowledged providential by *Perry* and *McDouough*; and yet the President of the United States is abused and derided for his allusion, in a condensed sentence of wisdom, patriotism and piety, as it regarded the extraordinary deliverance of the very city he was then in.

I cannot therefore do homage to the wisdom and patriotism of Mr. Adams in a better form than by repeating his own words—“*Ebon* and *Topaz*. “General Ross's posthumous Coat of Arms; and the Republican Militia—man who gave it.” “The application of these names, the spirit of darkness, or of Evil, and the spirit of light, or of Good, to the parts respectively performed on this stage by Gen. Ross, and the Militiaman of Maryland, I submit to your judgment and feeling, with this single remark—that whenever the spirit of evil shall invade this country, under the banners of a foreign land, (whatever honors may be showered upon their commander by his sovereign) may the spirit of Good never fail to provide a Republican Militia-man to confer these honors, by speeding a bullet to his heart.”

And I, Mr. Editor, shall take leave to add—May every true American who has the spirit and feeling to understand and relish this patriotic sentiment, exclaim, So mote it be forever. NOVANGLUS.

### ANIMAL SAGACITY.

From one of the early numbers of Blackwood's Magazine the following is extracted.

A gentleman lately residing as a visitor in Edinburg, was the master of a beautiful and accomplished spaniel, which had, in all probability, been educated to steal for the benefit of a former master. It was some time ere his new master, who had bought the animal from a person who dealt in selling dogs, became aware of this irregularity of morals, and he was astonished and teased by the animal bringing home articles which he had picked up in an irregular manner. But when he perceived that the spaniel proceeded upon this system, he used to amuse his friends by causing her to give proofs of her sagacity in the Spartan art of privately stealing, putting, of course, the shopkeepers where he meant she should exercise her faculty, on guard as to the issue.

The process was curious, and excites some surprise at the pains which must have been bestowed to qualify the animal for these practices. So soon as the master entered a shop, the dog seemed to avoid all appearance of recognizing or acknowledging any connexion with him, but lounged about in an indolent, disengaged and independent sort of manner, as if she had come into the shop of her own accord. In the course of looking over some wares, his master indicated, by a touch on the parcel and a look towards the spaniel, that which he desired she should appropriate, and left the shop. The dog, whose watchful eye caught the hint in an instant, instead of following the master out of the shop, continued to sit at the door, or lie by the fire, or watch the counter, until she observed the attention of the people of the shop withdrawn from the prize she wished to secure. Whenever she saw an opportunity of doing so unobserved, she never failed to jump

upon the counter with her fore feet, and possess herself of the gloves, or whatever else had been pointed out to her, and escape from the shop to join her master. It is easy to perceive for what purposes this animal's sagacity had been thus perverted, but it would be difficult to form a probable guess at the particular method of training her to this mode of speculation.

During a late trial in Philadelphia, Mr. Ingersoll related to the Jury an interesting anecdote in reference to the late Col. Cadwalader. A harmless maniac, that had been for years suffered to pass as an inoffensive idiot, one day took the mischief into his head to load a gun with ball, and shoot the first man he might meet in the street. With his loaded musket he sallied out, and it happened that Col. Cadwalader was the first object that struck his sight. The maniac went up to the Colonel, and sternly demanded “What o'clock is it?” Col. Cadwalader observing the singular state of the maniac, flattered him by making a very low bow, pulling out his watch, and replying, with great affability, “just 12, sir.” The maniac said, “That man is too polite. I won't shoot him;” and went his way. The very next man he met, he levelled his gun, and shot him dead upon the spot.

Importance of Types.—The New York Gazette says—“A Lady living with Mr. Joseph Caton, on Taylor's Island, near Baltimore, killed, on the 11th, forty-eight wild ducks at a single shot!” Here is a terrible attack upon a lady, of which we could never have thought the grave Editors of the New York Gazette would have been guilty. It is bad enough to tell such a story of a delicate female, making her out a complete tomboy and amazon. [Had it been *beaux*, instead of ducks, that she had shot, it would have altered the case.] But not content with this statement, so derogatory to the lady's character, she is at once put out of all respectable society, by the further unequivocally equivocal expression that she was a lady living with Mr. Joseph Caton! Thus bringing the reputation of Mr. Joseph Caton into discredit; and, perhaps, creating a serious difficulty in his domestic relations. All the mischief has been done simply by a little redundant y, without which it would have read LAD, instead of lady. [N. Y. Amer.]

The failure of Jeremiah Thompson has created a great sensation at N. York. His operations in cotton are very extensive, and he is said to have shipped half the export of that article from N. York for the last three years. He is also the largest ship owner in the United States, since the death of Mr. Gray, of Boston, and is one of the owners of the Old Line of Liverpool Packets. An immense amount of Mr. Thompson's bills have been noted for non acceptance at Liverpool. His engagements are said to exceed 300,000 pounds sterling. Two houses of minor importance are also gone—others are expected.

Montreal paper.

### A DANGEROUS QUESTION.

A simple ostler being one day at confession with his priest, was asked by the father if he had never greased the teeth of the guests' horses, to prevent their eating their allowance of hay and oats? Never, replied the ostler. In a subsequent confession, the ostler acknowledged the frequent commission of that fraud. “How,” said the priest! “I remember at your last confession you said you had never done so!”—“No more had I then,” answered the ostler; “for till you told me, I never knew that greasing a horse's teeth would prevent his eating; but since you first put it in my mind, I have been tempted to practice that fraud.”

Methuselah not so old as he might have been.—The London Atlas tells us, that, “According to one of the Jewish authorities, Methuselah did not live so long as he might have done had he attended to good advice; for it is written, that as he was sleeping on the ground when well stricken in years, an angel came to him and told him that if he would rise up and build himself a house to lie in, he would live 500 years longer. Methuselah made answer, that it was not worth while to take a house for so short a term!” And so he died before he was a thousand years old.

Sir Walter Scott, in his life of Napoleon, has fallen into a strange error. He repeatedly calls the Emperor Francis, the brother-in-law of Louis the Sixteenth; whereas Francis is the son of the Emperor Leopold, the brother of Marie Antoinette, and consequently nephew to that queen.

At a recent meeting of the friends of General Jackson, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, of a Committee seven was appointed, denominated the “Committee of Vigilance,” since which four, of the seven have declined serving in said Committee, and have published cards in the papers to that effect. One of them, Mr. Keister, writes as follows: “I am a democrat, and a friend to the laws of my country, and cannot, therefore, give my support to General Jackson, who has so often transgressed those laws. I have made up my mind to support the present Administration, as I find nothing wrong therein.” Literary Cadet.

Slander.—A slanderer is a common enemy. All considerate persons know and feel this truth, and guard themselves with watchful care against his attacks. So far as their circumstances will permit, they shun, and warn their children and friends to shun, his company. Not mere suspicion, but a well founded and deeply felt conviction of his hostility to the common interests of men, meet him wherever he goes. His presence creates only pain. His tongue is a blast upon human comforts, and his name is an additional spot upon human character. “He that uttereth slander is a fool.”

## Moral.

### EXTRACT

From a late number of the Christian Examiner.

What we have said concerning the conversation which becomes the lips of Ministers of Christ, leads us to remark that a very great deal of the ill success which many parents have in the rearing of their children arises from the same cause, neglect of watching over the conversation. The child gets, it may be, its stated lessons of piety and morality daily, but daily also its ear drinks in from the conversation of those who teach it less on more readily learned by far, lessons of censoriousness, of anger, of pride and such like. For just as these may happen to show themselves in our conversation, so will they be adopted by the young. It is vain, therefore, for us to think of leading our little ones to heaven, till we have it formed in our own hearts, and on our own lips—till spiritual things come naturally from us. The mouth of a true Christian should resemble, in short, that of the young person in the Fairy Tale, who could not speak but there fell from her lips a diamond.

As we do not wish to exceed the limits of a hint or two upon the matter, we would conclude by observing, that to those who are desirous of ascertaining the real nature of their spiritual circumstances, whether they be, indeed, “born again,” or whether they are yet “dead in trespasses and sins,” nothing might help to give a better insight to the truth of their case than a faithful survey of their every-day conversation. We may, from various causes, be in the habits of stated and official Christianity, so to speak. If Clergymen, we may be preachers, and catechisers, and visitors of the sick, and so forth; and we may be engaged, if laymen, in the advancing the interests of the various religious societies, and in the education of the young, and in the promoting the temporal and spiritual interests of the poor; and our internal household regulations may bring us forward daily as presiding over the religious services of our families, reading to them God's word, and praying with them at the throne of His grace. These things are often, however, but the well arranged draperies, which give the semblance of a good proportion to the body; but which, after all, may but be concealing the defects of it. If we would see our Christianity aright, it must be seen as the ancients painted truth without any veil or covering. It must be examined when we have laid aside those occasional proprieties which custom, perhaps, as much as aught else, has clothed our every-day life with. We may talk of the things of God, for the set times come to talk of them, we say to ourselves. But do we talk of them when the set time is past? We should be Christians when we are reading aloud the newspaper; and the selections we make, or the remarks formed on them, should indicate a heart which has acquainted itself with God. That is a very just estimate of human nature in the book of Proverbs, where depicting the real character of a person, it says, “as he thinketh in his heart so is he.” The natural current of the thought tells what the man is. And so with the conversation; for out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh, and if the words of folly or levity be often present with us, if we should “woo a jest when we should win a soul,” where is our Christianity? How awakening is that sentence of the Apostle, “If any man among you seem to be religious, and brideth not his tongue but deceiveth his own heart, that man's religion is vain.”